**Implementation of Child Labour and Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986**

969. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state: -

(a) whether Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 is functioning effectively towards total abolition of Child Labour, throughout India;

(b) the reasons for massive millions of child labourers still engaged, paving heavy hurdles for implementation of compulsory education for children of age 6 to 14 years;

(c) the details of the number of employees punished for violating Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986, State-wise during the financial years 2002-03,2003-04,2004-05;

(d) the details of measures already taken and proposed to be taken to curb the menace of evergrowing child labour in India; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Child Labour is a problem which is socio-economic in nature and is a result of poverty and illiteracy in the society. The fundamental problem regarding poverty and illiteracy need to be talked effectively in order to abolish the menace of the child labour from our country.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. (See below)

(d) With a view to curb the menace of ever growing child labour in India, Government is implementing National Child Labour Project Scheme in 250 districts spread over 21 States of the Country. Under the Scheme, special schools are set up by the NCLP Societies for rehabilitating children withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes to provide bridging education before they are mainstreamed into the regular schools education system. In addition, 21 districts of the country are being covered under a similar INDO-US (INDUS) Scheme for rehabilitation of working children. During the 10th Plan, Government is focusing on converging the National Child Labour Project Scheme with various welfare schemes of different departments of the Government especially Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in order to make multi-pronged efforts to eliminate child labour from the country.

(e) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Implementation of Child Labour and (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986*

| | Name of State/UT | No. of Employers punished for violating Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2002-2003 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 788 | 788 | 788 |
| 2 | Andaman & Nicobar I.U.T. | 0 | 0 | * |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | * |
| 4 | Assam | 226 | 1 | * |
| 5 | Bihar | 2853 | 2853 | 2860 |
| 6 | Chandigarh U.T. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 494 | 494 | * |
| 8 | Dadra & Nagar H.U.T. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Daman & Diu U.T. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Delhi U.T. | 10 | 10 | * |
| 11 | Goa | 35 | 35 | * |
| 12 | Gujarat | 665 | 665 | 665 |
| 13 | Haryana | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 22 | 22 | * |
| 15 | Jammu & Kashmir | N.A. | 0 | * |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 96 | 106 | * |
| 17 | Karnataka | 1932 | 1932 | * |
| 18 | Kerala | 374 | 0 | * |
| 19 | Lakshadweep U.T. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 6157 | 6157 | |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 1277 | 291 | * |
| 22 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | * |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | * |
| 24 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Orissa | 10511 | 10511 | * |
| 27 | Pondicherry U.T. | 10 | 10 | * |
| 28 | Punjab | | 85 | 85 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 2701 | 2701 | 2701 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | * |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 8030 | 7088 | * |
| 32 | Tripura | 10 | 9 | * |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 6794 | 7129 | 10741 |
| 34 | Uttaranchal | 108 | 110 | * |
| 35 | West Bengal | 149 | 254 | * |
| | TOTAL | 43245 | 41254 | 17843 |

'Nil' indicated as 'O'
N.A.=lnformation not available.
*Information awaited from State Govt./UTs.